

KOSCIUSKO CHRONICLE.

G. W. Marlow, Editor.

Thursday, June 4, 1846.

Attala Guards--Attention!

If you want to go to Mexico, not a moment is to be lost. The Secretary of War has made a requisition on this State for only ten companies—eight hundred men—and although your services were tendered to the Governor before that number was made up, yet instead of accepting those companies whose services were first tendered (as he undoubtedly should do,) the Governor has determined, as will be seen in his proclamation in another column, to accept those companies which shall first re-offer their services after the date of his proclamation; so that it stands you in hand to be on the alert, and act quickly.

The following notice was received this morning by which you will perceive you are called upon to meet at Camden, in Madison county, on Saturday next.

To my fellow soldiers of Captain McWillie's Company:

I have just received a letter from Capt. McWillie, requesting me to notify the volunteers by advertisement, about and above Kosciusko, to be prompt to meet on Saturday next at Camden, and there again offer our services as required by the Secretary of War, and the Governor of the State.

Capt. McWillie is of the opinion, that if our services are offered on Saturday next, we will be in time—thus he urges our prompt attendance at Camden, on Saturday next.

Yours, S. DURHAM.

Wednesday, June 3, 1846.

The brave and gallant Capt. Walker, of the Texas Rangers, has been presented, by the citizens of New Orleans, with a sword and horse, "as a token of their high esteem for his gallantry and devotion to his country."

The Land Sales which were to have taken place at Grenada on the 25th of May, and 8th of June, have been postponed to the 7th and 28th of September next.

[For the Kosciusko Chronicle.]

As will be perceived by a notice in another column, a meeting will be held in this place on next Monday evening, for the purpose of forming a debating society. The object is a most laudable one and highly deserving the commendation and concurrence of all who may desire to see a taste for composition and oratory spring up among us. We hope, for the honor of our village, that the meeting will be well attended.

B.

[From the N. O. Delta.]

War with the Indians.

We had a conversation with General Morse, of Natchitoches, last evening. He left that town on the 20th inst. with the volunteers who arrived here yesterday on the steamboat Cora. Previously to the starting of the boat, a Mr. Gardner, from the town of Sabine, in Texas, arrived there. He stated that before he left Sabine, an express arrived from the northern frontier with a call from the authorities on the county of Sabine to raise forthwith a company of mounted men, and send them on to defend the frontier of the Indian country against the Cherokees, who were up in arms, or from whom, at least hostilities were anticipated. The express rider informed Mr. Gardner that he left a similar order—an order for another company of mounted men—with the authorities of the town of St. Augustine as he passed there. There was great excitement along the Indian frontier. Mr. Morse says that he himself conversed with Mr. Gardner, and has implicit confidence in his veracity.

It appears that a party of the Cherokee Indians some years ago bought from a New York land company, a tract of land in the far northern part of Texas, for which they paid \$30,000. It appears also that the government of Texas was always opposed to their settling them, and that a full and unreserved friendship was never established between the parties. On the breaking out of hostilities at the Rio Grande, the Cherokees—or that portion of them on the northern frontier of Texas—offered their services to Governor Henderson: not having full confidence in their fealty, he refused to accept their services; and now it is believed that they take advantage of the existing state of things—whether the Mexicans have intrigued and tampered with them is not known—to assume towards the people of Texas a hostile attitude. [N. O. Delta.]

MORMON VOTE.—The Mormons of Hancock have resolved, on no consideration, to again cast a vote in Illinois. They believe the exercise of political privileges has been the cause of the violent opposition against them. [Reveille.]

[From the N. O. Delta.]

From the Seat War.

The steamship New York, Capt. Phillips, arrived on Thursday, from Brazos St. Jago, via Galveston. Her news is twenty-four hours later than that by the Jas. L. Day. When the Jas. L. Day left Isabel, Gen Taylor was at the camp opposite Matamoros; when the New York left, he was at Point Isabel; which shows that the communication between both stations, is free and uninterrupted. There is another fact which our readers should note. At the time of the previous advices, it was reported that, by order of Gen. Taylor, a bridge, by means of wagons hitched together, was being made across the Rio Grande: by this arrival, we learn that a detachment of one thousand volunteers and regulars took up their line of march for the purpose of crossing the Rio Grande at the mouth of the river, intending to enter Matamoros. Taking these two facts in connection, it would seem that the design of Gen. Taylor is to attack Matamoros from two different points and probably simultaneously. We may therefore expect shortly to receive—probably by the next arrival—exciting news.

We copy the following brief letter from our attentive Galveston Correspondent:

GALVESTON, MAY, 19th, 1846.

Gentlemen—Enclosed you will find an "Extra" containing such news as came to hand, per steamship New York, from the seat of war. You will not find in it any matter of great excitement, as the report was, that there was on the part of both armies a disposition to get stronger fortified, together with greater reinforcements. Galveston has sent off to the army over three hundred of her citizens, and we can justly say that they are the flower and stamina of our city. Others are preparing to go.

Yours, respectfully, J. W. J.

[The remainder of the news by the New York, will be found below, in that brought by the Alabama.]

Still Later.

Arrival of the Alabama—Taking of Barrita—Condition of the Wounded in the Action of the 8th and 9th, etc., etc.

The steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, arrived at this port about 2 o'clock Friday morning, bringing late dates from the Brazos, whence she sailed on the 19th inst., at 5 o'clock, p. m. We have only time to make brief extracts from our letters. The news is only important as keeping up a connected history of the events on the frontier.

Capt. Taylor, U. S. A., Wm. H. Dunbar, L. C. Hornsby, F. Fischer and Mr. Barry came passengers in the Alabama.

The Alabama reports that official information had been received at Point Isabel that Col. Wilson with four companies of regulars and three of Alabama volunteers had taken Barrita without the least opposition. Gen. Taylor was to cross the Rio Grande on Monday morning [18th] for the purpose of taking Matamoros. Having heard no cannonading at the Point, it was the universal opinion that the Mexicans had evacuated the town.

Gen. Smith's command had commenced their line of march on the island of Boca Chica, to cross the Rio Grande at the mouth, and advance up the river on the enemy's side.

Col. Marks' and Col. Walton's regiments are complete; the steamer Sea having arrived on the morning previous to the departure of the Alabama.

Officers and men all well and in good spirits.

The officers wounded in the late actions are doing well. [N. O. Delta.]

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—*Probable English Interference.*—The Philadelphia Evening News says: "A letter has been received at Washington recently, by a respectable gentleman, from a merchant in Very Cruz, dated April 2, in which he remarked that the movements of the Mexican army towards Texas would depend upon advices then expected from England, and which reached there very shortly afterwards; whereupon, the signal for these operations was given, and the result is now before the world. It is argued from this strong fact that Great Britain is an actor behind the scenes in this attempt of Mexico." [N. O. Delta.]

HO! FOR TEXAS.—The steamship Massachusetts (says the N. York Telegraph of the 12th,) is attracting much attention in this city from the fact that she is taking in a large quantity of provisions suitable for an army, bending her sails, and employing several hundred men to give despatch. We imagine she is bound to Texas, and carries out supplies to Gen. Taylor.

Proclamation.

By ALBERT G. BROWN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

By the mail from Washington City, I was put in possession of the subjoined letter and memorandum from the Secretary of War, at 8 o'clock last night. It will be seen that the President of the United States requests the speedy organization of "ONE REGIMENT OF INFANTRY OR RIFLEMEN," in this State. In obedience to this request, I have great pleasure in saying to the patriotic citizens of Mississippi, that I will accept for the President, TEN COMPANIES OF INFANTRY OR RIFLEMEN, organized in conformity with the memorandum hereto appended. Volunteers will observe that it requires eighty privates, and thirteen commissioned and non-commissioned officers to constitute a company. In the election of officers, and in the enrollment of privates, a strict observance of the rules laid down by the Secretary of War, is enjoined. No company can be accepted by me that is not organized in the manner there pointed out.

So soon as ten companies are organized, they will be rendezvoused at Vicksburg or Jackson, and mustered into the service of the United States. There will doubtless be many, very many more, to tender their services than can be accepted. It is therefore proclaimed that those who organize according to law and first tender their services, will be first accepted by me, and by me tendered to the President of the United States.

Infantry or rifle companies heretofore reported will be required to report again when they shall have recruited and otherwise fitted their organization to the subjoined regulations. In again reporting, companies are strictly enjoined to report their full quota of officers and privates. And to avoid the difficulty of recruiting after orders are given to rendezvous, it will be proper not to accept any man as a volunteer who does not enroll himself on a pledge of honor, to march with the company when orders are given. I need scarcely say, that ten companies will be ready in the shortest possible time.

N. B.—In all that I have done heretofore, I was but anticipating, as far as practicable, the wishes of the authorities at Washington; and when I ordered the organization of companies to consist of from 64 to 100 men, I was looking to the law as it then was. It will be observed that the ten companies now asked for, are to be organized according to a construction given by the President to the late act of Congress. When I accepted conditionally twenty-eight companies, who had organized under my order, I supposed there would be a requisition on this State for at least 2,500 men. And in all that I have done within the last few days to promote the organization of a regiment of Cavalry, I have acted under the advice of Major Gen. Gaines, who gave me positive assurance that such a regiment would be accepted. The letter and memorandum hereto appended, contains the first intelligence on the subject to which they relate, of an official character received by me, since the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico. My conduct was based on the best information I could get, and was designed to promote the public service. These remarks are submitted for the satisfaction of those who have been misled by my letters and advice. All that I have said or written, was based on the exceeding meagre and unsatisfactory accounts derived from unofficial sources. I am now acting advisedly, and I express an earnest hope that within a very few days the ten companies, called from this State, will be organized and ready to march into the service of the United States.

A. G. BROWN.

War Department.

WASHINGTON, May 16 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of an act of Congress entitled "an Act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico," which authorizes the President to accept the services of Volunteers.

It will be perceived that all the officers with Volunteers taken into the service of the United States under this Act, are to be appointed and commissioned, or such as have been appointed and commissioned, in accordance with the laws of the State from whence they are taken; and that the Volunteers received into the service of the United States are to have the organization of the Army of the United States. For this exact organization, so far as relates to companies and regiments, please see the memorandum appended to the law herewith, to both of which particular attention is requested; but under the discretion allowed him, the President has

decided that a number of privates in all volunteer companies shall be limited to eighty.

On the part of the President I have to request Your Excellency to cause to be organized at the earliest practicable period the following corps of Volunteers:

One Regiment of Infantry or Riflemen.

Your Excellency is requested to designate and to communicate promptly to this Department some convenient place of rendezvous (say Vicksburg) for moving towards Mexico, for the several companies as fast as they shall be organized, where they will be further organized into a regiment. The several corps will be inspected and mustered into the service of the United States, as far as practicable, by an officer or officers of the United States Army; where this cannot be done, you are requested to designate the inspecting and mustering officers, who will, in every case, be instructed to receive no man, under the rank of commissioned officer, who is in years apparently over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor; nor the horse of any volunteer not apparently sound and effective, with necessary horse equipments or furniture.

It is respectfully suggested that public notice of these requirements of law may prevent much disappointment to the zealous and patriotic citizens of your State—multitudes of whom the President cannot doubt will be eager to volunteer.

Should there be any difficulty or considerable delay in obtaining the amount and description of the force proposed to be raised from your State, you will give the earliest notice thereof to this Department, that proper steps may be taken to receive them from other sections of the country.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

His Excellency, the Governor of Mississippi, Jackson.

Memorandum of the organization of Volunteer Corps, under the act of 13th of May, 1846.

A company of Cavalry or Mounted men will consist of

- 1 Captain;
- 1 First Lieutenant;
- 1 Second Lieutenant;
- 4 Sergeants;
- 4 Corporals;
- 2 Buglers;
- 1 Farrier and blacksmith;
- 80 Privates (as established by order of the President.)

A regiment of Cavalry or Mounted men will consist of

- 1 Colonel;
- 1 Lieutenant Colonel;
- 1 Major;
- 1 Adjutant (a Lieutenant in addition to the Lieut. of co.)
- 1 Sergeant Major;
- 1 Quarter Master Sergeant;
- 1 Principal Musician;
- 2 Chief Buglers, and
- 10 Companies (for the organization of which see above.)

A company of Infantry or Riflemen will consist of

- 1 Captain;
- 1 First Lieutenant;
- 1 Second Lieutenant;
- 4 Sergeants;
- 4 Corporals;
- 2 Musicians;
- 80 Privates (as established by order of the President.)

A regiment of Infantry or Riflemen will consist of

- 1 Colonel;
- 1 Lieutenant Colonel;
- 1 Major;
- 1 Adjutant (a Lieutenant of one of the companies, but not in addition.)
- 1 Sergeant Major;
- 1 Quarter Master Sergeant;
- 2 Principal Musicians, and
- 10 Companies (for the organization of which see above.)

NEW GOVERNORS.—Isaac Toucy was chosen Governor of the State of Connecticut on the 7th inst., by the Legislature of that State. He was the Democratic candidate. All the other officers chosen are of the same party.

Byron Dimon was chosen Governor of the State of Rhode Island, on the 6th inst., by the Legislature of that State.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—Full returns for senators have been received. The democrats will have a majority in that body of eight. Last year it was ten—loss of two. In the house of delegates the democratic majority will not be less than eight, probably twelve. Mr. Archer will, therefore, be succeeded by a democratic Senator.

Smithsonian Institute.

The National Intelligencer furnishes the following synopsis of the Bill for establishing this institution which has just passed the lower House of Congress:

Sec. 1. Provides that the President, the Heads of the Executive department, the Chief Justice, Commissioner of the Patent Office, and the Mayor of Washington, with such other persons as they may elect honorary members, shall be constituted an establishment by the name of 'The Smithsonian Institution,' and to have perpetual succession.

Sec. 2. The principal of the bequest (\$515,169) is loaned in perpetuity to the U. States, at six per cent, from 1st September, 1838; and interest which has already accrued (\$242,129) is appropriated to the erection of buildings and other expenses.

Sec. 3. The business to be conducted by a Board of Regents, to be composed of the Vice President, Chief Justice, the Mayor of Washington, three Senators, and three Representatives, with six other persons two of whom shall be members of the National Institute, in the city of Washington, and the other four to be residents of the States. The Regents to appoint one of their member as Chancellor, who shall be the presiding officer.

Sec. 4. A site to be selected by the Regents for the necessary buildings; which site may be taken out of the public grounds lying between the Patent office and Seventh street, if the President and Heads of Executive Departments assent to such selection; if not, then to be taken from any public grounds within the city.

Sec. 5. Provides for the erection of the buildings, in which accommodation is to be made for the reception and arrangement, upon a liberal scale, of objects of natural history, including a geological and mineralogical cabinet—a chemical laboratory, library, gallery of arts, and necessary lecture rooms—which buildings, if on the Patent office square, may so connect with the Patent office building as to form, in appearance, a wing to that building.

Sec. 6. All objects of art and of curious research, and all objects of natural history, plants, geological and mineralogical specimens, belonging, or to belong, to the United States, which may be in the city of Washington, to be delivered up to the Institution; and the books, manuscripts, minerals, cabinet, &c., of Mr. Smithsonian to be also delivered up and deposited in the building.

Sec. 7. The Secretary to be the Librarian and keeper of the Museum, and to employ assistants.

Sec. 8. From the interest of the fund an appropriation, not exceeding an average of \$25,000 annually, is made for the gradual formation of a Library, to be composed of works pertaining to all departments of human knowledge.

Sec. 9. Any accruing interest not herein appropriated, or required for the purposes specified in the act, may be disposed of as the Regents may deem best for the promotion of the purposes of the testator.

Sec. 10. Reserves to Congress the right of altering, amending, adding to, or repealing any of the provisions of the act.

From Chihuahua.

A letter from Mr. Isaac Pearsons, who left Chihuahua on the 5th of February, and came through in 27 days, is published in the Boonslick Times of the 2d inst. Mr. P. says:—

At Chihuahua, the only change in the officers of the Government, growing out of the Paredes revolution, was the accession of Col. Arsay, of Janus, to the office of Governor, in place of Don Angel Trias, who refused to support the new administration.

The State of Chihuahua, which for years has been rapidly impoverishing, from the pillaging incursions of the Camanches and Apach Indians, is still a prey to them; and in fact most of the stock farms, which a few years since were swarming with domestic animals, are entirely devastated.

The Commerce of Chihuahua has fallen off, and prices have greatly declined. Domestic and Prints (leading articles in the trade) are retailing at from 25 to 31 cents per yard (Spanish) which, considering the high duties, and expense of transportation, is extremely low; but it will be still further reduced by the arrival of the immense exports by Santa Fee this summer.

He saw no Indians on the journey except about 40 Chians, whom he met near Cimaron Springs. They were entirely friendly, caught some mules that had ran off from Mr. Pearson, brought them back, smoked with Mr. Pearson, and then retired.

There never was a lady so virtuous or moral that she would not hook another's dress when an opportunity offered.